

From the Philadelphia Gazette.
At a very numerous & respectable meeting of Farmers and Manufacturers, of the City and County of Philadelphia, held at the house of John Neville, in Germantown, Thursday, May 31, 1827, Jacob Holgate, in the Chair, Samuel Harvey, and Redwood Fisher, Secretaries.

The Address of the Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of manufactures and the mechanic arts, being produced and read, and the present depressed state of farming, wool growing, and the manufacture of the latter article, together with the injurious effects, which the depression in these important branches has upon other departments of industry, and on the general prosperity of Pennsylvania, having been under consideration, the following resolutions—expressive of the concurrence of the meeting with the views of the Pennsylvania Society, and of the particular crisis in manufacturing affairs, which calls loudly for concentrated efforts among the parties interested, and all true friends to American industry—were presented with an appropriate address, by Charles J. Ingersoll, Esq. and adopted by the meeting.

RESOLUTIONS.

1st. *Resolved unanimously*, That the Address of the Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts, merits & receives our full and hearty concurrence.

2d. *Resolved unanimously*, That this meeting is deeply impressed with the importance of an immediate concentration of effort among the friends of domestic industry, throughout the several states, interested in the growing of wool and grain, and in manufactures.

3d. *Resolved unanimously*, That this meeting views with the most lively concern and the deepest regret, an opposition to the protection of domestic manufactures, and to the appropriation by Congress of public money for internal improvement, as set forth in certain resolutions lately adopted by the legislatures of Virginia and other southern states; and similar sentiments expressed in other parts of the union, by senators and representatives in Congress.

4th. *Resolved unanimously*, That we consider the protection by duties on tonnage and imports, which has been granted to the shipping interest, to the sugar and tobacco planter, to the cotton grower, and to manufacturers, ever since the adoption of the constitution, some of which duties were imposed by the first Congress, consisting of a great proportion of the framers of that invaluable charter of our rights, and sanctioned by the official recommendation of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, (all natives of Virginia,) as having fully settled the right in Congress to grant such protection, not only in accordance with the letter, but in the true spirit of the constitution of the U. States.

5th. *Resolved*, with one dissenting voice, That the sincere and hearty thanks of the meeting be, and they are hereby tendered, to Andrew Stewart, Samuel Edwards, John Findlay, Chauncey Forward, Robert Harris, Joseph Lawrence, Samuel M'Kean, Philip S. Markley, D. H. Miller, Charles Miner, J. S. Mitchell, Robert Orr, George Plummer, Thomas H. Sill, Jacob Krebs, E. Vanhorn, James Wilson, John Mitchell, and George Wolf, representatives of this state, in the last session of Congress, who, by voting for a further protection to the wool growers and woollen manufacturers of the country, proved themselves faithful guardians of the true interests of Pennsylvania.

6th. *Resolved*, That the following named gentlemen be a committee to transmit these resolutions to the Convention to be held on the 27th of June next, at Harrisburg, and to procure the same to be published in the papers throughout this state, friendly to those interests:

William Jones, Samuel Harvey, Peter Robeson, Robert Carr, Jacob Mayland, William Logan Fisher, John B. Trevor, John Waters, W. G. Hurst, James S. Duval, John F. Watson, Henry Morris, Jerome Keating, Wm. R. Rodman, Samuel Betton, William Phillips, Ellis Lewis, Samuel Gorgas, Robert Wain, Jacob Shearer, George Bligh, Caleb Churchman, Abram Logan, John Wise, William Mather, and Aaron Levering.

7th. *Resolved*, That this meeting strongly recommends to the farmers and manufacturers, and the friends of domestic industry in the several counties in this state, as soon as possible, to hold meetings to express their sense of the present depressed situation of their respective interests, and to appoint delegates to the convention to be held at Harrisburg, on the 27th June.

8th. *Resolved*, That Charles J. Ingersoll, Mathew Carey, J. J. Boice,

Redwood Fisher, Nathan Bunker, Samuel Wetherill, Samuel Harvey, Edward Duffield, John Rush, John Wilson, Mark Richards, and James Ronaldson, be, and they are hereby declared to be duly chosen delegates to represent the city and county of Philadelphia, in the state convention before named, to be held at Harrisburg, 27th of June next, who are authorized to fill up any vacancies which may occur.

JACOB HOLGATE, CH'N.

Samuel Harvey, } Secretaries.
Redwood Fisher, }

COLOMBIA—IMPORTANT!

From the "Curacao Courant," April 28.
We have received newspapers from Bogota to the 10th March, and from Caracas to the 10th inst.

It results from their contents, that the project of the political constitution presented by the Liberator Simon Bolivar, to the republic of Bolivia, having been examined in the city of Lima, capital of Peru, by the electoral college of the aforesaid Republic, and by 52 deputies of the Congress, was approved on the 30th of November, as a fundamental law of the said state, and the Liberator Simon Bolivar was nominated President of the same during his life. In consequence hereof, it was solemnly proclaimed on the 8th of December ensuing, and sworn to in all form, with order to publish the same as it was done, throughout the several departments. But on the 26th of January of the present year, the chiefs and officers of the division of the army of Colombia, composing the battalions Vencedor, Rifles, Caracas, Aradire, the escadron of Huzzars of Ayacucho, and other officers of the same army, to the number of 75, elected as general commander, the first commander Jose Bustamante, and discharged from the command, (Generals Laras and Sandes, and other colonels and officers, which have been sent to Bogota, as prisoners, together with an act by which they declare to remain submissive to the constitution and laws of the Republic of Colombia, disowning the dictatorship.

This commotion had no relation whatever with the Government of Peru, it was the Colombian auxiliary corps which opposed itself against each innovation, as well against that introduced in Colombia as against the Federation of General Paez as dictator of some departments. At the same time almost, a cubildo *ad interim*, it is said, had been assembled by the principal citizens of Lima, which declared to the council of government that the constitution of Bolivia had been adopted against the free will of the people, by seduction and power of arms; and requested the aforesaid constitution to be declared null and void, and that a Congress of legitimate representatives be convoked, in order to adopt such measures as would best suit the real interests of the nation. General Santa Cruz, President of the Council, acceded immediately to this solicitation and issued a decree, asserting that from the extreme limits of the Republic cries were raised against the constitution of Bolivia, and that it was not admitted by the spontaneous will of the people. Consequently a constituent Congress was convoked to meet on the first day of the next month of May, which will deliberate on a form of Constitution, most calculated to promote the interest of the country; and will nominate a President and Vice-President for the Republic.

Owing to the general clamor, the ministers of the home and foreign departments have been obliged to renounce their respective places.

Among the papers of Gen. Lara there was found some correspondence which discovered the plan which has been projected.

This transformation has caused excessive joy in Lima and Bogota, in which place the acclamations have been incessantly to the Constitution, to the laws, to the Congress, to the Vice-President of the Republic, to Peru, and to the warriors, who have manifested to the world that they are worthy citizens of Colombia.

It seems that the federation is gaining ground again on the Main. According to reports received from Maracaybo, Carthagena, Santa Martha, & Bogota, and its adjacents, had declared themselves for a federal form of government.

FROM BRAZIL.

A gentleman, passenger in the ship Florida, from Rio de Janeiro, has communicated to us the following intelligence:

At the sailing of the Florida on the 16th of April, the war between the Emperor of Brazil and the Republic of Buenos Ayres, continued, and without the slightest prospect of a speedy peace. It was understood that negotiations were pending for the accomplishment of the same (so desirable to all the

Brazilian people) between the British Minister at the court of Rio de Janeiro, and Lord Pombal, at Buenos Ayres; but there was no prospect that the gratuitous mediation of England would produce a suspension of hostilities, as the Emperor was not disposed to abandon any one point of litigation, and on the other hand, the Republicans were flushed by their recent naval victory, and the ascendancy of their arms at the battle of Yataingo, in the Brazilian Province of Rio Grande.

The possession of the Banda Oriental and Montevideo is the point on which the negotiations turn; and as both parties are equally obstinate on that subject, no pacification can be expected until one or the other are able to coerce it. Peace is equally desirable to both; and the finances of his Imperial Majesty, although perhaps not so low as those of the Republicans; are nevertheless in a most deplorable condition. The revenue from customs, which forms a large item in the treasury fund, has fallen off greatly, and a further diminution is anticipated in the next quarter. The hordes of paper in circulation, (of which it is said there are upwards of 18 millions!) issued by a non specie paying bank, has depreciated in value since the commencement of the war 55 per cent. and a further decline is anticipated.

A few days before the Florida sailed, to meet the exigencies of the treasury, a large lot of the crown jewels were offered at public sale at the bank, and they were withdrawn—no purchasers coming forward.

Admiral Pinto Geddes, commanding the Imperial fleet of upwards of 60 sail of vessels in the Rio de La Plata, had called upon this government for a reinforcement, to ensure success, in case the gallant Republican Admiral, (who at the last account from the river was preparing his fleet for the purpose) should give him battle! Buenos Ayres has, by the skill and intrepidity of Admiral Brown, gained advantages on the water which promise to give them the ascendancy on that element, notwithstanding the great nominal superiority of the Imperial navy.

The Emperor has despatched troops from Rio Grande, the ranks of which had been thinned by the republicans in the battle which took place at Yataingo on the 20th of Feb.

Despatches from the chief of the army had been received at Rio, but as they did not announce victory, the contents were not promulgated beyond the precincts of the palace; private letters state the loss of the Imperialists at 2000 men. Suspensions (but we think they are ill grounded) exist at Rio of the political feelings of the people of Rio Grande, and distrust of those of Bahia and Pernambuco; but we think there is no prospect of a revolutionary commotion in (as it is thought and termed in the United States) Independent Brazil, the people of which are on a level with the Russian Serfs, and over whom the emperor exercises the most unbounded tyranny; an independent spirit, the love of liberty, of country, is unknown to a Brazilian subject; their love of country consists only in the personal advancement of each at the expense of the other; and the subject clothed with a little brief authority, exercises the most unbounded tyranny over his fellow men, and esteems him a vassal, without he is decorated with the order of Christ, which order of nobility is conferred by his Majesty on some of the most abandoned and profligate subjects.

The Cortes were to assemble on the 3d of May, and an opinion prevailed that the sitting would be a tumultuous one.

The course pursued by the American Charge des affaires in demanding his passport was (as we understand) warmly advocated by the diplomatic corps, and foreigners generally. It caused much sensation in the Brazilian capital. The Brazilians argued that it was not possible that his Majesty would let Mr. Raguet go, if he said they, *a ruse de guerre* on his part, for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the capture of property belonging to American citizens. But they were astonished when they found he was about to embark. It is reported at Rio, that one of the influential members of his Majesty's Council, pressed the Emperor to make some concession to the Republican cause. It was a step which would inevitably involve them in difficulty with a formidable power. The Emperor replied, (and doubtless it is true, for the reply is in unison with his general sentiments,) to the Representative of a powerful monarchical government I might be induced to concede, but I hate republics and republicans—let him go! Ten days previous to the Florida's sailing, the Brazilian government chartered the British brig Speedy, (for which they paid the enormous sum of nine hundred pounds sterling,) for the purpose of conveying Mr. Osorio to the U. States.

In the Florida came passenger, Condy Raguet, esq. late charge des affaires of the United States at the court of Rio de Janeiro.

From another passenger, we have the following particulars.

A good deal of excitement prevailed among the Brazilians in consequence of the proposed meeting of the Deputies which was to take place on the 3d of May. It was generally believed that they would make a stand against the Emperor, and demand peace, in which event it was supposed he would dissolve them.

The diplomatic agents of foreign powers at Rio were not treated very courteously, and it was rumored that some of them were about to demand their passports and return home.

It gives us great pleasure to state, that the best feelings existed between Mr. Raguet and the representatives of the other foreign powers. Prior to his departure Admiral Sir Robert Otway, commander of the British ship Gangée, of 84 guns, offered him the use of his barges to convey himself and family on board the Florida, which was accepted. An additional evidence of good feelings was shown by Sir Robert, who, on the morning of the departure of the Florida, sent 2 of his barges to tow the ship out of the harbor. Similar acts of courtesy were extended to Mr. Raguet by the French and Dutch admirals on that station.

New York Adv.

We have learnt, with satisfaction, that after frequent conferences, and the interchange of several official notes, between Mr. Clay and Mr. Rebell, the Charge d'Affaires of the Emperor of Brazil, such explanations and assurances have been made, as will prevent a late occurrence at Rio de Janeiro endangering the peace or harmony of the two countries. Nat. Int.

London, April 26.

THE MINISTRY.

During the past week, the progress in filling up the offices of the abdicated Cabinet Ministers has been more slow and tardy than we apprehended. This probably arises, not from the paucity of eligible statesmen friendly to the new arrangement, but from the delicacy of Mr. Canning's situation, and the difficulty of adjusting the common principle on which the new administration is to rest, namely, that the Catholic shall not be made a Cabinet question. In the meantime, the new Premier continues to receive from the press and the public, general support, and almost unimpaired applause. The metropolitan journals, known as the advocates of Whiggism, are loud in their praises; while the leading Tory papers, particularly the Courier, the Morning Post, and New Times, are not less decided in supporting the efforts, and eulogizing the character of the new Minister. In exact proportion to the public patronage Mr. Canning acquires, will be the odium bestowed upon the retired Ministers, who, as far as at present appears, have deserted their post and their Sovereign, from a personal dislike to "the man whom the King delighted to honor."

The time, however, is approaching, when an explanation will be called for, and no doubt will be given. If, contrary to all the ideas we have hitherto formed upon this subject, Mr. Canning attempted to forward his favorite measure, by pressing from his colleagues a departure from the principle that had governed Lord Liverpool's Cabinet, and this shall appear as a palpable fact, we pronounce, in the confidence of certainty, that his administration will not be of two months duration. On the other hand, if the Right Hon. gentleman has pursued the straight forward course ascribed to him, and adheres to it in the selection of his new coadjutors, we see nothing that can injure him either in the eyes of his Sovereign, or the estimation of the nation.

Portugal & Spain.—Letters from Lisbon of the 14th inst. announce that the Spanish authorities on the frontiers had disarmed the Portuguese insurgents, but had refused to deliver up to the Portuguese commanders the horses belonging to the cavalry. No movement had taken place in the British army. In Cadiz commerce was entirely at a stand, and confidence completely destroyed.

Dreadful Brandom.—A Danish Journal says, that in the neighborhood of that city, between Flegsholm and Elbing, on this side of the Neget, the dikes had given way, and a tract of country, three German square miles in extent, containing six villages and 11,000 inhabitants, was left under water.

Paris, April 17.

Letters from Berlin of the 16th of April, say that the last accounts from St. Petersburg leave no doubt of the determination of the Russian Cabinet to come to a decisive arrangement with the Porte relative to the affairs of Greece.

Oxssa, April 4.
Lord Cochrane at length arrived at Patos on the 15th of March, and was received by the Greeks with inexpressible enthusiasm. The members of the government received him in the most solemn manner. Some days after he resolved to sail with the brig of Tombasi, and three vessels, on a secret expedition. All this is known at Constantinople, and has caused a great sensation among the Turks. The Greeks in that city are uneasy, fearing an insurrection of the Mussulman populace.

From the United States Gazette.

Mr. Sparks, the editor of the North American Review, has been for some time past, engaged at Mount Vernon, in arranging for publication Washington's papers. The National Intelligencer of Saturday last, contains a letter occupying four columns, from Mr. Sparks to Judge Story, from which we gather that the result of his exertions will be in the highest degree gratifying to the American citizens, and instructive to the world.—The letters, notes, &c. were carefully copied under Washington's direction, and arranged in volumes according to their several subjects. His early correspondence with Gov. Dinwiddie, the Earl of Loudoun, and other distinguished persons, is copied by himself—as well as his direction to under officers, his letters to his mother, brothers, and other private friends.

There is besides, in Washington's hand writing, an entire copy of Braddock's general orders, as they were issued daily, from the time he entered Virginia until his defeat, excepting a few days in which Washington was confined by a fever.

Washington's Revolutionary Papers have all been transcribed into large folio volumes, amounting to forty-four in number, and arranged according to the following classification:

1. Letters to the Congress of the United States—to committees of Congress; to the American Ministers Plenipotentiary at Foreign Courts; to individual Members of Congress in their public characters. This class contains seven volumes.
2. Letters to officers of the Line, of every rank; to officers of the Staff; and to all other military characters of every denomination.—Sixteen volumes.
3. Letters to Conventions and Committees of Safety and Correspondence, to Governors, Presidents and other executives of States, to Civil Magistrates and citizens of every denomination. Five vols.
4. Letters to Foreign Ministers; to subjects of foreign nations in the immediate service of the United States, but not in virtue of commissions from Congress; to Foreign officers of all other description. Two vols.
5. Letters to officers of every rank and denomination in the service of the enemy; to British subjects of every character, with the enemy; to persons applying for permission to go to the enemy. One vol.
6. Proceedings and opinions of Councils of War, and the opinions of the General Officers respecting the various points on which they were consulted from time to time, by the Commander in Chief. Three vols.
7. Private Correspondence during the Revolution, being letters written to persons both in private and public stations, but on subjects of a private nature. Three vols.
8. Orderly Book, containing all the orders to the army, entered in detail from the day he took command of it at Cambridge, till he left it at Newburgh, at the end of the war. Seven vols.

These volumes are arranged with a remarkable exactness of method, condensed with elegance and care, and written throughout in a uniform and neat style of penmanship. Each class of subjects is brought together in strict chronological order, and a copious index is added to every volume.

From the time that Washington resigned the command of the army to his acceptance of the Presidency, his correspondence consists of six folio volumes—scarcely one of these have been published.

His letters to Mr. Jay, upon the subject of the Treaty with England, are of the highest interest in reference to which papers, Mr. Sparks observes—"I take it upon me to say, without qualification, that among the mass of Washington's private and confidential papers, pertaining to the stormy seasons of his Administration, there is no record that detracts the light, none that would, in the smallest degree, detract from the brightness of his character, by being exposed."



The Parterre

"UTILE—DULCE."

From the Philadelphia Album.

YOUTH AND AGE.

Life is a chequered scene that wears a gloom,
A length'ning shadow spreading o'er the tomb.

And though the rose may open in its shade,
How soon its loveliness is doom'd to fade!

And what is youth, and all her airy train—
Her fondest visions, how shall she maintain?

Can she resist the with'ring hand of time,
Or check the wrinkles that with age combine?

Can she, with all the smiling bloom of health,
Cherish'd and rear'd upon the lap of wealth;

Turn from the bed of sickness, and of pain,
And in her sunny brightness always reign?

Or drive the gloom of sorrow from the brow,
Passing through life without a tear of woe?

Ah! no, to man such bliss can never be,
'Tis sorrow schools him for eternity!

Wears him from all on earth, and shows how vain,
To an immortal spirit, to maintain

The smiles of youth—'tis like a meteor bright,
That beams awhile, and then is lost in night.

From Mrs. Colvin's Weekly Messenger.

DREAMS.

O! life is like our morning dreams,
One little hour of bliss.

Where each bright passing moment seems
All fraught with happiness.

And when the light which Phœbus throws,
Breaks the soft spell of our repose,

We vainly strive with closed eyes
To grasp their fading phantasies.

So have my youthful prospects been,
Too fanciful to last—

And pleasures, now but dimly seen,
Are shadows of the past.

Tho' all my hopes, so bright! so fair!
Have like these dreams dissolved in air.

Still, still my waking spirit clings
To memory of departed things. Lerra.

THE LEG—A TRUE STORY.

(Translated from the German.)

In the autumn of the year 1782, Lewis Thevenet, a distinguished surgeon at Calais, in France, received a billet without signature, requesting him to repair to a public house not far off, with such instruments as were necessary for an amputation.

Thevenet was somewhat surprised at the manner of the invitation, but concluding that it was the work of some wag, paid no regard to it. Three days after he received a second invitation still more pressing, and containing the information, that the next day at 9 o'clock, a carriage would stop before his house in order to convey him.

Thevenet concluded to let the affair take its course, and when, on the following day, at the striking of the clock, an elegant carriage stopped before the door, he seated himself in it, and asked the driver "to whom he was to carry him?"

The driver replied in English, "what I do not know I cannot tell." At length the carriage stopped before the designated public house. A handsome young man of about 20 years of age received the surgeon at the door, and conducted him up stairs into a large chamber, where he held the following dialogue:

Thevenet.—You have sent for me.

Englishman.—I am much obliged to you for the trouble you have taken to visit me. Here is coffee, chocolate or wine, if you would take any thing before the operation.

T.—Show me the patient, sir; I must first ascertain whether the injury is such as to render an amputation necessary.

E.—It is necessary, Mr. Thevenet, seat yourself; I have perfect confidence in you—listen to me. Here is a purse of one hundred guineas; this is the pay you will receive for the operation. If done successfully, it is yours. Should you refuse to comply with my wishes, see, here is a loaded pistol. You are in my power; I will shoot you.

T.—Sir, I am not afraid of your pistols. But what is your particular desire; tell me without preamble.

E.—You must cut off my right leg.

T.—With all my heart; and if you please, your head too. But the leg is sound. You sprang up stairs just now with the agility of a dancing master.

What ails your leg?

E.—Nothing. I only want it off.

T.—Sir, you are a fool.

E.—Why does that trouble you, Thevenet?

T.—What sin has the leg committed?

E.—None; but are you ready to take it off?

T.—Sir, I do not know. Bring me evidence that you are of a sound mind.

E.—Will you comply with my request?

T.—Yes, sir, as soon as you give me sufficient reasons for such a mutilation of yourself.

E.—I cannot tell you the truth per-

haps for some years; but I will lay a

wager that after a certain time you

shall understand that my reasons are

most noble—that my happiness, my ve-

ry existence, depend upon my being

fired from the leg.

T.—Sir, I lay no wagers. Tell me

your name, residence, family and oc-

cupation.

E.—You shall know all that here-

after. Do you take me for an honorable

man?

T.—I cannot. A man of honour

does not threaten his physician with

pistols. I have duties towards you as

a stranger. I will not mutilate you.

If you wish to be the murderer of a

guiltless father of a family, then shoot

me. I will not shoot you; but will force you to

take off my leg. That which you will

not do for the love of money, nor the

fear of a bullet, you shall do from com-

passion.

T.—And how so?

E.—I will break my leg by discharg-

ing my pistols, and here before your

eyes.

The Englishman seated himself,

and placed the mouth of the pistol

close to his knee. Thevenet was on

the point of springing to prevent him,

but he replied, stir not, or I fire.

Now, says he, will you increase and

lengthen out my pains for nothing.

You are a fool, says Thevenet, but

it shall be done. I will take off the un-

fortunate leg. The Englishman calm-

ly laid down his pistol, and all was

made ready for the operation. As

soon as the surgeon began to cut, the

Englishman lighted his pipe, and

swore it should not go out. He kept

his word. The leg lay upon the floor,

and the Englishman was still smoking.

Thevenet did his work like a master;

the wound, by his skill, and the pa-

tient's own good nature, was healed at

a fixed time—he rewarded the surgeon

like a king; thanked him with tears of

joy for the loss of his leg, and sailed

over the straits with a wooden one.

About eight weeks after his depar-

ture, Thevenet received a letter from

England with the following contents:

"You will receive enclosed, as a proof

of my most heartfelt gratitude, an or-

der for 250 guineas upon Mr. Pan-

chard, in Paris. You have made me

the happiest mortal on earth in de-

priving me of my leg, for it was the only

hindrance to my earthly felicity. Brave

man, you may now know the cause of

my foolish humor, as you called it. You

concluded at the time that there could

be no reasonable ground for self-muti-

lation. I offered to lay a wager; you

did well in not accepting.

After my second return from the

East Indies, I became acquainted with

Emilie Harley, the most perfect of wo-

men. I loved her most passionately.

Her wealth, her family, her connexions,

influenced my friends in her favor; but

I was influenced only by her beauty

and her noble heart. I joined the num-

ber of her admirers. Ah! excellent

Thevenet, I was so fortunate as to be-

come the most unfortunate of rivals.

She loved me above all, made no se-

cret of it, but still she rejected me. I

sought her hand in vain; in vain I im-

plored her friends to intercede for me;

she was still immovable.—For a long

time I was unable to conjecture the

cause of her rejecting me, since, as

she confessed herself, she loved me al-

most to distraction. One of her visi-

tors at length betrayed to me the se-

cret.—Miss Harley was a wonder of

beauty, but she had but one leg; and

on account of this imperfection she

feared to become my wife, lest I should

esteem her the less for it. My resolu-

tion was taken. I resolved to become

like her; thanks to you, I became so.

I came with my wooden leg to London,

and in the first place visited Miss Har-

ley. It had been reported, and I my-

self had written to England, that by a

fall from my horse I had broken my

leg, which was consequently taken off.

It was much regretted. Emilie fell

into a swoon the first time she saw me.

She was for a long time inconsolable,

but now she is my wife.—The first day

after our marriage, I entrusted to her

the secret of what a sacrifice I had

made in consequence of my wish to ob-

tain her hand. She loves me now the

more affectionately. O, my brave

Thevenet, had I ten legs to lose, I

would without a single contortion of

feature, part with them for my Emilie.

So long as I live I will be grateful

towards you. Come to London; visit

us; become acquainted with my wife,

and then say I was a fool.

CHARLES TEMPLE.

Answer of Mr. Thevenet.

"Sir—I thank you for your valuable

present, for so I must call it, because I

cannot consider it as pay for the little

trouble I was at. I congratulate you

on your marriage with a woman so

worthy of your affections. It is true a

leg is much to lose, even for a beau-

tiful, virtuous and affectionate wife,

but not too much. To gain posses-

sion of Eve, Adam was obliged to part

with a rib; and beautiful women have

cost some men their heads. But after

all, permit me to adhere to my former

judgment. Truly for the moment you

were correct, but with this difference:

the correctness of my judgment was

founded on long experience, (as every

truth should be, which we are not dis-

posed to acknowledge.) Sir, mind me,

I lay a wager that after two years, you

repent that your leg was taken off a-

bove the knee. You will find that be-

low the knee had been enough. After

three years, you will be convinced that

the loss of the foot had been sufficient.

After four years, you will conclude

that the sacrifice of the great toe, and

after five years, of the little toe, had

been too much. After six years, you

will agree with me that the paring of a

nail had been enough. But I do not

say this in prejudice of the merits of

your charming wife. In my youth, I

devoted myself to love; but I never

parted with a leg—had I done so, I

should at this day have said, Thevenet,

thou wast a fool.

I have the honor to be your's, &c.

LEWIS THEVENET.

In 1793, eleven years after, during

the horrors of the Revolution, Theve-

net, whom a person that envied his re-

putation, caused to be suspected

of aristocracy, fled to London to save

himself from the guillotine. He in-

quired after Sir Charles Temple and

was shown his house. He made him-

self known and was received. In an

arm chair by the fire, surrounded by

twenty newspapers, sat a corpulent

man, who could hardly stand up, he

was so unwieldy. Ah! welcome, Mr.

Thevenet! cried the corpulent man,

who was no other than Sir Charles

Temple, excuse me if I do not rise;

this cursed leg is a hindrance to me in

every thing. "You have come to see

if your judgment was not correct."

"Come as a fugitive, and seek your

protection." You shall have it with

pleasure. You must live with me from

this day, for truly you are a wise man.

You must console me. Surely, The-

venet, probably I had been an admiral

of the blue, had not my wooden leg dis-

qualified me from the service of my

country. When I read the Gazette, the

brown and the blue make me an-

gry, because I can have nothing to do

with them. Come console me. "Your

wife can do that better than I." Say

nothing of her—her wooden leg pre-

vented her dancing, so she belook her-

self to cards and to fashion. There is

no such thing as living peaceably with

her. "What I was my judgment cor-

rect then." O, welcome, beloved The-

venet, but be silent on that point. It

was a silly adventure. Had I my leg

again, I would not now give the paring

of a nail. Between you and me, I was

a fool, but keep this to yourself.

ANECDOTE OF A CARGUERO.

Many of the passes of the Andes are

impassable to horses and carriages, and

even mules; and the usual mode of

travelling for persons in easy circum-

stances, is in a chair, strapped to the

back of one of the native por-

ters (cargueros) or men of burthen,

who live by letting out their backs to

travellers. The road, at a certain

place in the passage of the Quindrie,

lies along the edge of an abrupt pre-

cipice, 1500 feet in perpendicular depth

to the river below. A Spanish officer

having occasion to perform this route,

had fastened an immense pair of mule

spurs, and in order to hasten the pace

of his Carguero, was incessantly dar-

ing the rattle into the bare flesh of the

poor fellow who carried him. In vain

his bearer assured him that he could

not quicken his pace. Even Indian

patience, however, may be exhausted,

and on reaching this tremendous pre-

cipice, the Carguero jerked his inhu-

man rider from his chair into the tor-

rent below, and made his escape into

the mountains. *Mid. Trav.*

OLD TIMES.

At the battle of Yorktown, whilst the

aids of the American Chet were issu-

ing his orders about the camp, a man

was discovered a short distance from

it, who presented rather a grotesque

appearance, being dressed in the coarse